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it and the source of the glacial motion, and several miles distant, is not easily understood. The suggestion does not seem to have sprung from a serious consideration of the conditions of the problem.

T. C. C.

Report on the Valley Regions of Alabama (Palæozoic Strata). Part I.

On the Tennessee Valley Regions. By HENRY McCALLEY.

The palæozoic area in northern Alabama may be divided into two regions. That to the northwest, drained chiefly by the Tennessee River and its tributaries, is characterized by the nearly horizontal and undisturbed condition of the strata. The region to the southeast, drained by the Coosa River, is a region of greater disturbance with the geologic features much complicated by the folding and faulting of the strata. The first of these regions is described in the present report; part two of the report, not yet published, will treat of the second or Coosa valley region.

The report is divided into two sections, the first of which is a general treatment of the physical features, geology, natural resources, soils, agricultural features, timber, waterpower, climate, rainfall, drainage, and health. Much the larger part of the report is devoted to the second section which treats of county details.

Chapter two of the first section entitled Geology describes the stratigraphy of the region and is the only portion of the report of general interest. The following table of formations is given:

(8) Tertiary	(k) Lafayette	
(7) Cretaceous	(j) Tuscaloosa	
(6) Carboniferous	(i) Coal Measures	200-500 feet
(5) Upper Sub-Carboniferous	{ (h) Bangor limestones,	200-450 feet
	{ (g) Hartselle sandstones	150-400 feet
(4) Lower Sub-Carboniferous	{ (f) Tuscumbia or	
	St. Louis limestones	75-200 feet
	{ (e) Lauderdale or	
	Keokuk chert	100-250 feet
(3) Devonian	(d) Black shale	0-45 feet
(2) Upper Silurian	{ (c) Red Mountain or	
	Clinton (Niagara)	3-350 feet
(1) Lower Silurian	{ (b) Pelham or	
	Trenton (Nashville,	700-1000 feet
	{ (a) Siliceous (Knox)	
	dolomite and chert	2000 feet

The physical characters of each of these formations is briefly described, though no lists of fossils are given by which the faunas may be compared with those of the supposed equivalent strata elsewhere.

The remainder of the report will have its chief interest and usefulness among the local geologists of the region described.

STUART WELLER.

Final Report on the Geology of Minnesota. Palæontology. Vol. III, Part II. Minneapolis, Minn., 1897.

Part II of the *Palæontology of Minnesota*, a volume of about 600 pages, illustrated by forty-eight plates besides 133 figures, has just appeared. Like its companion volume, Part I, it treats only of the Ordovician fossils. Besides the introduction, which is a paper by N. H. Winchell and E. O. Ulrich upon "The Lower Silurian deposits of the Upper Mississippi province; a correlation of the strata with those in the Cincinnati, Tennessee, New York, and Canadian provinces, and the stratigraphic and geographic distribution of the fossils," the volume contains the following papers:

1. The Lower Silurian Lamellibranchiata of Minnesota. By E. O. Ulrich.
2. The Lower Silurian Ostracoda of Minnesota. By E. O. Ulrich.
3. The Lower Silurian Trilobites of Minnesota. By J. M. Clarke.
4. The Lower Silurian Cephalopoda of Minnesota. By J. M. Clarke.
5. The Lower Silurian Gastropoda of Minnesota. By E. O. Ulrich and W. H. Scofield.

The first three of these papers were published separately in small editions and distributed during the period from June 16, 1894, to September 27, 1894. The last two papers appear for the first time with the publication of the complete volume.

The volume supplies a long-felt want to students of the Ordovician faunas of the West, and will doubtless be the standard work upon these faunas in the Mississippi region for many years. The author of the chapters upon the Lamellibranchiata and Gastropoda should perhaps have been more conservative in establishing new genera and species; however the classification of the greater number of the classes of organisms abundantly preserved as fossils in the palæozoic rocks, is at present in a transition state, and any attempt to make more natural, and to give more definiteness to their classification is a step in advance.

STUART WELLER.